

WORK FOR GIRLS

Essay of a Hawaiian Young Lady on the Subject.

SEVERAL PLANS SUGGESTED

Girls are Urged to Seek Employment—Some Work at Hand—How Places May be Created.

(This is the paper of Miss Lewa Iokio, who has just graduated from the Normal Department of the Kamehameha School for Girls, of which Miss Ida Pope is principal.)

What special lines of work are there which can be established and made practical as industries for girls of the Hawaiian race? This is one of the most important questions of the present day in Hawaii.

In larger countries, there are many industries for girls and women. But here there are no employments by which a large number of Hawaiian girls are enabled to gain a livelihood.

There are hundreds of girls who are being educated in private and public schools. As education advances, needs and wants multiply. How are these desires to be gratified? In order to meet these needs, there must be provided means for an honest livelihood. These means cannot be secured by going back and living the lives that the former generations have lived; but some advancement must be made to make any progress. Old conditions pass away; new conditions must be met.

Some young women of the present generation wish to live independent lives and be supported by the labor of their own hands. The only way to secure this independence is by dignifying labor. There are many of us, too many, I fear, who do not consider it a dignified thing to labor. We should be proud of the opportunity to work, and not be ashamed of it. If we entertain the least feeling of false pride in our hands, we should not be ashamed to do it. It may be that the lowest work which is given to us is but the stepping stone to high and noble position. We should be but following in the steps of our beloved Lord and Master, who walked by the blue sea of Galilee a lowly carpenter.

One of the daily papers has given to the public suggestions as to the development of new industries for native girls. If these suggestions are practical they may be the salvation of many of the daughters of Hawaii, by bringing into the lives of these girls who wish to be independent, means by which they may maintain themselves in honest and useful ways.

There are two kinds of industries to be considered, industries to supply foreign markets and industries for home trade. If staple industries could be started it would not be difficult to find markets for the products. London, Paris and New York are the market places of the world and staple articles which are of the best quality will not fail to find purchasers in these places.

The editor of the Advertiser favors the founding of a school of Horticulture and has written editorials on the subject. This industry, if practical, would not only furnish employment in one line, but in diversified ways, giving occupation to women as well as to men. In many tropical countries, people engage in the business of flower and plant culture, as much as men do in the cultivation of sugar, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples, and special individuals and companies have made immense fortunes in these ways. The climate of Hawaii is well adapted to the raising of ferns, palms, fronds and many kinds of flowers. Our mountain sides are covered with a numberless variety of ferns, and these might be cultivated on a large scale, and thus furnish an industry in themselves, for people in foreign lands would not only be glad to buy them for conservatories and private houses for decorating purposes.

It is probable that San Francisco and other cities on the Pacific Coast would furnish markets for the ferns and palms; so that there would not be an need of sending them further East. I think I can safely say there is not an Hawaiian girl who does not love flowers. If we cherish the beautiful flowers, we should love to cultivate them. Whenever an Hawaiian girl goes, the meaneast flowers or ferns are woven and transformed into beautiful garlands. Might not this industry be put into more serviceable use, that of earning one's daily bread?

The manufacture of perfume, if rightly started, might become a great industry of the Islands. There is a kind of flower called by the Hawaiians "kulu," but in science is an acacia, which grows wild on the Islands. Dr. Lyons, who was once a teacher of Oahu College, said: "Kulu is the basis of all perfume. It is cultivated in the plant world, and is of great value to perfume makers; and a way of distilling the perfume could be found which would be cheap enough to bring a profit, when the oil is sold." Other things have also been mentioned, such as the raising of spices and the vanilla bean.

A second industry which has been brought to our notice by the press, and in whose favor I shall speak, is the manufacture of kid-gloves. The best gloves are made from the skin of a kid, and are from sheep, lamb and deer skins. There will always be a demand for gloves, as long as the sun continues to shine and the winds to blow. If this manufacture could be established on the Islands, we could not only furnish the home market, but also send to foreign markets. Sheep and goats are raised here in large numbers, but their skins are not properly cared for. Should the manufacture of gloves be started and the skins cured and tanned, this industry would give the Hawaiian girls abundant means of earning their living, and place them out of the reach of want. Is a clean employment and could be undertaken by any girl.

Now for the home industries. There are more Hawaiian girls teaching school than in any other line of work. This is one of the highest callings. Hawaiian girls should take their stand among the teachers. They understand the ways of their people and can meet the little peculiarities that belong to the children of their race better than foreign teachers. In order to be among the best instructors Hawaiian girls must have a high ideal of teaching. It is their duty, therefore, to be professionally trained, if they intend to become true teachers.

Kindergarten work should not fall to be mentioned as a most profitable and elevating vocation for girls. This work is carried on in this island, but there is much need for it on the other islands. Some Hawaiian girls are now engaged in this noble work. They have been studying for two years and have proved themselves valuable assistants. There should be a larger number of Hawaiian girls trained in Kindergarten work. It is such a blessed thing to be able to add a gleam of happiness to some child's lonely life, to show a child who has had a joyless childhood, that life is bright and full of joy. It may be the means of planting good seed in children's hearts which will affect their early days and cause them to

grow up into noble manhood and womanhood. It is a grand thing to be trusted and loved by children. It would not only be the means of self-support, but it would pave a way for spiritual growth and train a generation to be better mothers.

Will not the profession of a trained nurse be a profitable employment for Hawaiian girls? Young women should consider this thing for it requires severe and rigid training. This profession is not an easy one. It requires persistent effort and a strong constitution to endure laundry and days without sleep. It requires both self-control and self-possession. There should be a school in Honolulu where Hawaiian girls could be trained as nurses. They could do much good for their own race in this line. We know Hawaiians are generally afraid of foreign physicians and medicines, but seeing a nurse of their own race would help them to ally or cause them to entirely abandon their fears. Since last October, under the wise supervision of Mrs. Thompson of Kamehameha, the children of the free kindergartens have, twice a week, received the attention and care of nurses. The assistants have been Hawaiian girls.

Another industry which would be of great benefit to the young women of Hawaii is that of laundry work. In earlier days, our grandmothers and great-grandmothers used to take in washing and ironing. They were not ashamed to do this kind of work, but it was different from ours; still our securing a better education ought not to make us despise honest labor. I have spent many years in my presence. A young woman who possessed a fine intellect and rare ability was graduated with high honors from one of the best colleges. She, not caring to enter into the overcrowded profession of a school teacher, decided to take up laundry work. After visiting many laundry establishments in Europe and studying the business very carefully, she returned home, and started in and superintended the establishment, which in time became very prosperous. There are many people here who are anxious to get some one who can do up their fine dresses for them. They do not like to give them to the foreign laundresses, but are only too glad to give them to some one whom they can trust and who will ask reasonable prices for them. I have spent many years in the business and have seen some of the best ironing done by Hawaiian girls. I know they are very capable in this branch of work, and I do not think it strange, too much when I say, that should this industry be started on the Islands, the work done by the Hawaiian girls in this line cannot be surpassed by any girls of other nationalities. The daughters of Hawaii will have a delicate and noble touch if they are trained in the art.

There are other things which the Hawaiian girls can do, sewing, housekeeping, nursing of children, weaving and fancy work, but there is already a competition between the Hawaiian women and the women of other nationalities.

The sewing department of Kamehameha Seminary has been carrying on a successful industry for a few girls, but a number of pupils trained in this department. Dressmaking might prove a successful industry for a few girls, but the majority, because the Hawaiian women cannot compete with the American and European women. The girls of these nationalities have learned the needle art for many generations, but the Hawaiians are just entering the field.

Housekeeping was once a chief industry of Hawaiians, but now this has died out and Asiatics have taken their place. Is it too late for the Hawaiians to regain these places? Have the girls crowded them out altogether? There are girls who are and have been trained in these schools as housekeepers, and these girls enter the field, and with the willingness to take up the work with these men and women whose fathers and mothers for generations back have been trained for service?

Weaving might be a successful industry on a small scale. A few can earn a living by it. Weaving done by Hawaiians is beautiful and artistic, and commands fair prices. There is always a demand for a well-made Hawaiian fan, or mat, hat or basket.

Since this subject of Hawaiian industries has been brought before the consideration of the public, two or three articles in the right direction. A department of agriculture is to be introduced in the course of study in the Government Normal School and in the Kamehameha Manual. These steps are taken for the benefit of the boys especially. Cannot something be done for the benefit of the girls? Is it the duty of the public or of the private school to do this? It is unquestionably the duty of both. It is the duty of the community in the interest it ought to have in training the youth for practical life work in the public schools; and it is the duty of the private school to advance the intellectual and practical sides of a child's life. There is objection to this, as many of the private schools have not the money to organize such industries. Bernice Pauahi Bishop has richly endowed the Kamehameha School for Girls, could it not be working according to her wishes if a part of this sum be expended in starting industries by which the girls would be able to get means of support for their education? Starting these industries will not be an easy task. A great amount of money is needed and also men and women who have an abundance of practical business training, and who have been forewarned. Deep thinking and planning are essential in this matter. It may take a long time to start these industries, but they can be started when the competent persons are found.

If these industries become a realization for Hawaiian girls, are we ready and willing to take hold of the work, whatever it may be, and do it to the best of our ability? It lies with us to decide, make no effort, and effort to forward these industries and not leave all for others to do?

If for the moral and social progress of the race depends upon the women, then there is a great work for us, and now is the time to do it. Let us not leave our part of the work undone. Let us, by the way, for the next generation by being self-respecting and self-supporting women.

COLUMBIA TO HAWAII.

A greeting to you, Hawaii, Gem of the western sea!

You are now a precious sister 'neath the banner of the free.

Your years of weary waiting now have ended, and you stand

Forever and eternally, a part of my fair land.

You are fitted, dainty sister, for the place that you have won.

And your onward march of progress has not yet or half begun.

For a future great and peaceful for our latest child I see

As the pivot of the commerce of the mighty western sea.

—Will E. Maiden.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about, and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SPEAK ON MAUI

Commissioners Making Addresses to the People.

NATIVES NOW SHOW INTEREST

Attend Meetings and Ask Questions—Are Told That Old Glory Is at Masthead to Stay.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Aug. 25.—One of the most memorable meetings ever held on Maui was that of Tuesday afternoon, the 23d, in the Pala Foreign Church, called for the purpose of greeting President McKinley's Commissioners to Hawaii.

Residents of Makawao of all nationalities (the native Hawaiian predominating) coming from all parts of the district, completely filled the large auditorium.

The platform, upon which were seated Commissioners Hitt, Cullom and Frear, Attorney General W. O. Smith, Judge Kalua, Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Dr. E. G. Beckwith, was adorned with palms and other potted plants, a beautiful American flag completely concealing the pulpit.

It was about 3:30 p. m. when Senator Baldwin, who acted as presiding officer, introduced Commissioner Cullom, whose careful and thoughtful delivery made a fine impression. Among many things, he stated that the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was not a war measure, but a change made after long and thorough consideration and was a permanent one. The Commission was to seek the greatest good for every section of the United States to the prejudice of none.

Congressman Hitt's oratory was more in a humorous vein. He also emphasized the permanency of annexation, declaring that the great nation of the United States—perhaps the greatest on earth—would rather spend a billion dollars and fit out a thousand warships than lose the tiniest fragment of territory. He congratulated the people of Hawaii upon annexation, for the government of a small, petty nation was always liable to many changes and revolutions, but that of a mighty nation, like the United States, never changes. The purpose of the Commission was to arrange a government here which should be in harmony with the whole nation of which the Hawaiian Islands were now a part.

For that reason the Commissioners were a constant interrogation point, seeking information from all sources. Judge Frear, after complimenting Makawao people, requested that since the great people of the United States were willing to do so much for the Hawaiian people, they should do their part and should meet them half way.

Judge J. W. Kalua spoke in Hawaiian in a most dramatic manner. He said that if any one in the audience still had any doubts or questions to ask they should express them now or forever hold their peace. He pointed to the band on his hat, bearing the Hawaiian colors and the legend in Hawaiian "The Flag I Love," and declared that there was not time enough to tell of his deep affection for the old flag, but these stars (grasping the pulpit) like those which draped down from Heaven, "will guard and protect us from all dangers whatsoever." Judge Kalua's eloquence was much applauded, as were also the speeches of the three Commissioners.

Dr. E. G. Beckwith voiced the sentiments of Maui people when he said, after looking upon the faces of Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt, that he was satisfied that they would arrange the best government possible for the Islands. He also compared the annexation of Hawaii to the United States to the placing of a feather in the helmet of the American Goddess of Liberty.

Senator Cullom moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Attorney General Smith for his services as interpreter and for his invaluable services to the Commissioners upon their tour.

The motion received unanimous assent, as did also one put by Dr. Beckwith that thanks be extended to President McKinley for sending such fine Commissioners to Hawaii. Mr. Geo. E. Beckwith amended the motion by adding "in sending old men instead of young ones." While Mr. Beckwith was making his amendment Commissioner Hitt pointed vigorously to Senator Cullom.

The meeting adjourned after singing the first and last stanzas of "America."

At 5 p. m. the commissioners and party took a special train from Pala to Kahului, where the steamer Claudine waited to bear them to Hawaii the same evening.

Many deep regrets were expressed at the absence of Senator Morgan, who was detained at Judge Kalua's residence during the whole day on account of sickness.

During the morning, after an elaborate breakfast at Judge Kalua's, Wailuku, the Commissioners, excepting Senator Morgan, met Wailuku citizens in their court house. It was the largest non-partisan assemblage in five years—the court house overflowing to the sidewalk. Senator A. N. Kepoikal acted as chairman and the three Commissioners, Judge Kalua and W. B. Keane made speeches. Some of the Hawaiians present expressed doubts as to the permanency of annexation to the United States, but the remarks of the

Commissioners did much to clear their minds. The meeting continued from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m.

While on their way to Makawao the Commissioners made a short stay at Sprockelville. After lunch at Hon. H. P. Baldwin's Haiku, they were driven to the Pala church.

Wailuku Plantation.

B. F. Dillingham announces that the Wailuku plantation, which has been talked of for several years and more especially within the past three months, is now assured. As stated in this paper recently, however, it will be some time before the deal is closed up and operations inaugurated. The report that W. J. Lowrie, of Ewa, is to be manager of Wailuku, is regarded as premature. Mr. Lowrie is at present abroad. In the new enterprise will be included Halstead's present plantation, the Gaspar Silva ranch, the Gay and other lands. Mr. Dillingham, Castle & Cooke and McCandless Bros. will be large holders of stock. The capital is to be three millions and a half, with the first call for two millions of the money.

THIRD BATTALION.

Small Transport Brings Down More New Yorkers.

The small transport steam schooner Alliance, Captain Harwick, was sighted shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday morning and reached the Oceanic wharf about noon. She left San Francisco on August 18 and was a little over nine days down. Health on the vessel was good, save for a number of cases of sea-sickness the first day out. The transport was met at the wharf by a big crowd; including the Hawaiian band. There was the usual shower of fruits, etc., from shore as the vessel approached her moorings.

The Alliance brought the third battalion of the First, 313 men and officers. Captain Furgerson was in command, the Major and Adjutant being already here. First Lieutenant Böice officiated as Adjutant during the voyage. Surgeon Major C. E. Davis and Chaplain Karl Swartz, of Colonel Barber's staff, arrived. The line officers are:

Company G—Captain U. A. Furgerson, First Lieutenant Tucker, Second Lieutenant Boardman.

Company H—Captain Hitchcock, First Lieutenant Worthing, Second Lieutenant Hinman.

Company F—Captain Martin, First Lieutenant Böice, Second Lieutenant Outhout.

The troops were disembarked soon after lunch and about 2 o'clock began the march from town out to the camp at Kapiolani Park. By nightfall their tents were up and they were as comfortable as the men already there.

MAJ.-GEN. MERRIAM.

Hawaii a Half-Way Point—The Local Battalion.

Major General Merriam, commander of the Department of California, which now includes the Hawaiian Islands, arrived by the transport Arizona to remain about a month in Honolulu. He is a regular army officer and has risen to his present position after many years of service.

"Yes, all the expeditionary forces remaining in San Francisco are to be removed to Honolulu," said Gen. Merriam. "They will be brought down on the Australia, City of Peking and other transports arriving here. The first will come forward as soon as I can make arrangements here for their accommodation. There will be in the lot the Seventh California, Fifty-first Iowa, First Tennessee, Twentieth Kansas and one battalion of California heavy artillery, in all nearly 2,000 men. Honolulu will be a way station, at which the troops will be kept and sent to Manila or returned home as occasion may require. I will send Col. Barber on Monday respecting a suitable location for the men."

"My orders to muster in a battalion of Hawaiian volunteers are still in force and effect," continued Gen. Merriam, "and I expect to carry them out, if possible, as soon as circumstances will permit. Lieut. Graves accompanies me as mustering officer. I want four companies, the battalion not to exceed 400 men. Some volunteer officers of the Hawaiian National Guard will be in the command."

Another Plantation.

Lawai Sugar Co., on the Island of Lanai, will be "sprung" this week. The company will capitalize at \$400,000 and will cultivate something over 2,400 acres of land. There will be 4,000 shares issued at \$100 each. Among the promoters are: Paul Neumann, W. H. Paine, R. D. Walbridge, O. G. Trap-hagen, Harry Armbridge, representing considerable outside money, and several others. One well on the site of the proposed plantation has a flow of 2,000,000 gallons a day. Books will be opened this week.

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A COLONY HERE

Number of Settlers Arrive From California.

Came Prepared and Upon Advice. Friends of Commissioner Clark. Stock and Seeds.

The S. N. Castle, which arrived yesterday from San Francisco, brought 17 passengers to Honolulu. Among the number is the much talked-of colony of agriculturalists and horticulturalists from Southern California to settle at Pearl City. Mrs. Byron O. Clark, two children and Miss Mary Clark, family of the new Commissioner of Agriculture, are in the party. Others are: L. G. Kellogg, wife and daughter, Miss Hattie White and A. W. Evans. The latter is a nurseryman and brought with him a large number of plants and seeds for experimental purposes. He is an expert grower of oranges and will make a specialty of that fruit.

D. W. Shellhammer, of Santa Barbara, another passenger, comes down to accept a position on Kaalea ranch, Koolau.

Miss Shrewsbury is a sister of Mrs. L. H. Mesick, wife of the editor of the Hawaiian. She may remain here.

J. W. Bridges was a train dispatcher in Mexico for five or six years and comes here to look into railroad prospects.

W. Burton is a stock rancher and brought down 153 pigs for the Honolulu market. He accompanies Miss Short, a lady almost without lower limbs, who has visited Honolulu before. Miss Short was paralyzed when a child, since when her lower limbs have not grown at all.

Capt. Tripp returned after a visit to the States to put his son in school.

The Castle left San Francisco at 11 o'clock on the morning of August 13, six hours after the last mail. No later papers were out, though it was currently reported that morning that more troops would certainly be sent to Manila. Tom James and others told Captain Hubbard that the Arizona would sail several days later than had been expected, however, and she is probably now about due at this port.

The United States Government has bought 253 boats since the beginning of the war and has paid over \$9,000,000 for them. The smallest are launches run by naphtha or electric engines, while the largest are transports of 8,000 tons.

UNCLE SAM

It is said, will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates.

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Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate fraud, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

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Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

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CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS (With breast strap.) GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

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DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES. DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

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You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents. Three bottles for \$1.00.

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